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Buckinghamshire County Council



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health
for the Year 1947

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PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY.

(a) Whole-time Officers of the County Council :—

County Medical Officer of Health :

G. W. H. TOWNSEND, B.A., M.B., B.CH., D.P.H.

Deputy :

G. H. GIBSON, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H. (*Resigned 31/8/47*).

Assistants :

HILDA M. DAVIS, M.D., CH.B., D.P.H.

J. C. RONALDSON, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

H. SIMMONS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

MARGARET PERRY, M.B., B.CH., D.P.H.

J. R. D. WILLIAMS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (*Commenced 21/7/47*).

T. P. EVANS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

(Also M.O.H. Urban Districts of Beaconsfield and Chesham, and Rural District of Amersham).

A. M. CRITCHLEY, M.D., CH.B., D.P.H. (*Resigned 14/3/47*)

D. H. WALDRON, M.D., B.CH., B.A.O., D.P.H. (*Commenced 26/5/47*).

(Also M.O.H., Borough of Buckingham; Urban District of Bletchley; and Rural District of Buckingham).

J. T. C. SIMS-ROBERTS, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H. (Barrister-at-Law).

(Also M.O.H. Borough of Aylesbury and Rural Districts of Aylesbury and Winslow).

G. M. HOBBIN, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H. (*Commenced 1/2/47*).

(Also M.O.H. Borough of Slough).

Tuberculosis Officers :

M. C. BROUUGH, M.D., B.CH., B.A.O.

H. CLIMIE, M.D., CH.B., D.P.H.

County Chest Consultant :

A. STEPHEN HALL, M.A., M.B., M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.

County Health Inspector :

F. HARDING.

Mental Deficiency Officer :

H. V. ADAMS.

Senior Dental Surgeon :

E. KEW, L.D.S.

Supervisor of Midwives :

MISS M. F. WEBB.

Assistant Supervisor of Midwives :

MISS L. J. GRAY.

Superintendent Health Visitor :

MISS F. E. LILLYWHITE.

Assistant Superintendent Health Visitor :

MISS M. GRIFFIN.

Home Teachers of the Blind :

MISS E. BRANSON

MISS A. HAMILTON

MISS K. RUTLEDGE

Clerical Staff :

H. H. YEA, *Chief Clerk.*

H. BENTLEY, *Confidential Clerk.*

(b) Part-time Officers of the Authority and others discharging duties for the Authority :—

Consulting Obstetricians :

C. B. BAXTER, O.B.E., M.D., CH.B.

V. J. F. LACK, F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.O.G.

D. M. W. MAXWELL, B.A., M.B., CH.B.

F. W. G. NASH, F.R.C.S., M.R.C.O.G.

A. R. WATSON, M.B., CH.B.

Venereal Disease Specialist :

MORRIS F. KORN, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Chief Inspector :

T. H. JENKS

Public Analyst :

ERIC VOELCKER, F.I.C., A.R.C.S.

Bacteriologist .

DR. A. G. R. MATTICK, National Institute for Research in Dairying.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

In presenting to you the annual report for 1947, I must emphasize that it is the last of the present series. Future reports will necessarily be different in form since they must reflect the changing nature of the duties of your Committee after the schemes you have approved under the terms of the National Health Service Act, 1946 have taken effect.

A great deal of thought and energy has gone into the preparation of the individual schemes for the new service and it now looks as if little difficulty will be experienced in obtaining the agreement and co-operation of all the parties concerned. This is no mean achievement since it entails reconciling the interests of the County Council, County District Councils and the various voluntary organisations working in the public health fields. I am, however worried about the cleavage between domiciliary and institutional midwifery, since I am convinced that these are complementary services and cannot effectively be administered separately. In this field we shall have to work very closely indeed with the Regional Hospital Boards to maintain so far as is possible, the unity of this service now that two bodies are responsible for its administration.

There is little in the report that calls for comment here. The new arrangements for the treatment and care of tuberculous patients are set out in the body of the report. It is fortunate that this service will be in good going order before it is handed over about the middle of next year, since it is inevitable the new Regional Hospital Boards will take time to settle down and if the reorganisation had not been undertaken when it was, it might have been some time before further progress could have been made.

I am sure that while the Public Health Committee and its staff await the changes which will take place next year with some misgivings, they nevertheless derive considerable satisfaction from the knowledge that so far as Buckinghamshire is concerned, everything possible is being done to make the new arrangements a success.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

G. W. H. TOWNSEND,

County Medical Officer.

SECTION A.—GENERAL STATISTICS FOR THE COUNTY.

Area of the County—479,360 acres.

Population :—

Registrar-General's figure for 1947	...	...	...	...	360,950
1931 Census	...	...	...	...	271,565
No. of Inhabited Houses (1931)	...	...	...	...	68,994
No. of Families or Separate Occupiers (Census, 1931)	...	...	...	...	71,013
Rateable Value (1st April, 1947)	...	...	...	...	£2,666,401
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	£10,408

	1946			1947		
	M.	F.	TOTAL	M.	F.	TOTAL
Births—						
Legitimate ...	3,154	2,975	6,129	3,515	3,357	6,872
Illegitimate ...	213	236	449	195	183	378
Total	3,367	3,211	6,578	3,710	3,540	7,250

		1945	1946	1947
Birth-rate—				
Urban Districts (per 1,000)	...	16.9	19.5	20.7
Rural Districts (per 1,000)	...	16.1	17.7	19.4
County (per 1,000)	...	16.5	18.6	20.1
England and Wales (per 1,000)	...	16.1	19.1	20.5
Still-births (rate per 1,000 total births)	...	23.2	26.1	20.3

Deaths from all causes—

Urban Districts	1,995	Death-rate	...	10.4	9.8	10.8
Rural Districts	2,079	Death-rate	...	11.6	11.2	11.9
Total for County	4,074	Death-rate	...	11.0	10.5	11.3
England and Wales		Death-rate	...	11.4	11.5	12.0

Infant Mortality Rate—

Urban Districts (per 1,000 births)	...	...	32.1	26.8	30.7
Rural Districts (per 1,000 births)	...	...	33.7	34.0	30.8
County (per 1,000 births)	...	...	32.9	30.1	30.8
England and Wales (per 1,000 births)	...	...	46.0	43.0	41.0

The Infant Mortality Rate among Illegitimate Children in the County for 1947 was 50.3

No. of women dying in, or in consequence of child-birth	{	from sepsis	...	3	1	1
		from other causes	...	7	6	9

Deaths from—

Measles	...	...	...	3	1	2
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	2	8	8
Diphtheria	...	...	...	3	Nil	3

Principal causes of death—

Heart Disease	...	...	...	1044	950	1165
Cancer	...	...	...	611	636	663
Bronchitis	...	...	...	219	165	187
Pneumonia	...	...	...	148	163	182
Influenza	...	...	...	29	35	24
Tuberculosis	{	Pulmonary	...	131	114	135
		Other forms	...	26	18	13
				157	132	148
			Total deaths from all causes	...	3,844	3,696
					4,074	

SECTION B.—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

(i) LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The laboratory arrangements during the year have remained substantially the same as those mentioned in the Report for 1940. Examination of sputa is, however, for the most part carried out at the Public Health Laboratory at Oxford, and very few examinations are now undertaken at the small laboratory in the County Health Department.

(ii) AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

No important change has taken place in the ambulance facilities available in the County, details of which were set out in the Report for 1940.

The St. John Ambulance Brigade have continued to undertake most of the ambulance work. Only one local authority in the County, the Bletchley Urban District, possess their own ambulance, and another is in the possession of the Wolverton Carriage Works.

Incidentally, considerable use is being made of the hospital car service provided by the British Red Cross organisation, and the Women's Voluntary Services.

(iii) HOSPITAL PROVISION.

Towards the end of 1946 the County Council's arrangements were well in hand for the transfer of Tindal House Hospital from the Public Assistance Committee to the County Health Committee, and at the beginning of 1947 the administration consequent upon transfer was proceeding satisfactorily. Additional staff was obtained and the number of beds in use was increased from 40 to 60. In order to avoid confusion with the Public Assistance Institution the Hospital was named Tindal General Hospital. In conjunction with the Board of Management of the Royal Bucks Hospital a Joint Advisory Committee was appointed and arrangements were made for co-ordination of the work of the two hospitals. This arrangement included the co-ordination of the medical and ancillary staffs and the establishment of a preliminary training school for nurses.

In April of this year the transfer took place of the administration of the Slough E.M.S. and Amersham Hospitals from the Public Assistance Committee to the County Health Committee.

The following Extracts from the Reports of the Medical Superintendents will give an indication of the work carried out at the three hospitals:—

			AMERSHAM	AYLESBURY	SLOUGH
Daily average of beds occupied	...	...	51	59	54
Patients admitted during 1947	...	...	704	892	1017
Patients discharged during 1947	...	...	632	821	945
Patients died during 1947	...	...	68	49	56
Patients in Hospital at 31st December, 1947	...	...	50	71	59
Average duration of stay of In-patients	...	...	26 days	21 days	—
Total patient days	...	...	...	18,204	—

Work of Departments.

(a) SURGICAL.

Major Operations	315	548	} 2724
Minor operations	1148	934	
No. of anaesthetics given	622	509	

(b) PATHOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS.

...	...	5,500	—	—
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(c) RADIOLOGICAL.

Patients investigated	3,318	2,063	5,370
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(d) PHYSIOTHERAPY.

No. of patients treated	1,240	569	—
No. of Treatments	16,476	7,544	
No. of attendances	8,108	—	

(e) OUT-PATIENTS.

No. of attendances	7,582	5,653	39,019
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(iv) PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INSTITUTIONS.

The following statement shows the number of sick persons chargeable to the County through the Public Assistance Committee on the 31st March, 1948.

	Men	Women	Children	Total
County Institutions	181	(199)	271	(293)
Institutions outside County ...	1	(1)	—	(2)
Special Institutions	17	(14)	28	(24)
Mental Hospitals	318	(322)	469	(445)
Outdoor Medical Relief.....	155	(136)	419	(393)

The figures in brackets indicate the numbers on the same date in the previous year.

(v) MENTAL DEFICIENCY.

COUNTY INSTITUTIONS. There is an increase of 21 patients accommodated in County Institutions over the figure for the previous year, the total number now being 347. This was made possible by admitting additional cases to the Winslow Institution. The extensions at the Manor House are, at the time of writing, about to begin.

NON-COUNTY INSTITUTIONS. Seventy-seven patients were in non-county institutions at the end of the year, this being an increase of six over the previous year.

Ten deaths occurred during the year among the certified patients, and nine patients were discharged from their orders of detention.

The following table shows the number of cases on the register on 31st December, 1947:—

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
In certified institutions ...	195	229	*424
On licence from institutions ...	26	36	62
Under Guardianship Orders ...	34	42	76
Under Statutory Supervision ...	161	105	266
Under Voluntary Supervision ...	89	68	157
Under Supervision on behalf of the Education Committee ...	62	36	98
Children in Special Schools ...	7	4	11
Public Assistance cases in receipt of Indoor Relief ...	5	8	13
Public Assistance cases in receipt of Outdoor Relief ...	6	14	20
In County Mental Hospital ...	47	34	81
Reported from reliable sources but no action yet taken...	19	19	38

*Includes five cases in places of safety.

651 595 1,246

SUPERVISION. The Bucks Voluntary Association for Mental Welfare continues to supervise the cases referred to them by the Statutory and Education Committees, and they are regularly visited and reported upon. A larger number of cases was receiving home tuition at the end of the year, there being twenty-one as against eighteen.

The Slough Occupation Centre continued to make steady progress, thirteen children were on the roll. The class now meets in more suitable premises at the Slough Social Centre Sports Stadium. This accommodation, however, is temporary, but it has been suggested that permanent quarters shall be erected on the Brookside Estate when conditions allow.

(vi) WELFARE OF THE BLIND.

The arrangements for the care of the Blind on behalf of the County Council by the Bucks Association for the Blind have continued to work satisfactorily throughout the year. In the financial year ended 31st March, 1948, domiciliary grants paid to necessitous blind persons amounted to £3,188 5s. 0d. The effect of recent legislation will mean that from the 5th July, 1948, all monetary assistance of this nature will be administered by the National Assistance Board.

From the Annual Report of the Association for the year ended 31st March, 1948, the following extracts were made:—

The number of registered blind persons shows an increase. On March 31st, 1948, there were 443 registered blind in the County as compared with 413 in the previous year.

The great majority are over middle age—344 being over the age of 50 years.

The ages of the blind population are shown in the following table :—

Under 1 year	...	...	—	65-70 years	...	...	...	...	46
1-5 years	...	...	...	1	Over 70 years	...	...	...	193
5-16 years	...	...	...	9	Age unknown	...	...	...	—
16-21 years	...	...	...	1					—
21-40 years	...	...	...	49					—
40-50 years	...	...	...	39					443
50-65 years	...	...	...	105					—

337 Persons are classed as "unemployable." These are principally elderly people, but there are 40 who have serious mental or physical disability which prevents them from working, as shown below :—

Mentally defective	...	...	...	9
Physically defective	...	...	...	12
Deaf	...	...	...	19

12 Persons are in homes for the blind and 20 in public assistance institutions.

The approved Home Workers numbered 22 at the end of March, 1948. These Home Workers are under the general supervision of the Royal London Society for Teaching and Training the Blind, and the Home Teachers also help by arranging sales of work.

In all 84 blind persons are usefully employed, and three are under training. The employments followed are :—

Basket Makers	...	...	...	11	Mat Makers	...	...	...	5
Boot repairers	...	...	...	2	Mattress Makers	...	...	...	2
Dealers and Shopkeepers	...	...	5		Teachers	...	...	...	2
Knitters (hand and machine)	...	...	7		Tuners	...	...	...	7
Music Teachers	...	...	1		Telephonists	...	...	...	5
Typists and Clerks	...	...	3		Sighted Industry	...	...	...	14
Carpenters	...	...	2		Miscellaneous	...	...	...	16
Gardeners	...	...	2						

The Association continues to co-operate with the British Wireless for the Blind Fund, and assists in the maintenance of the sets. During the year £254 6s. 9d. was expended in providing new batteries, and for repairs and replacement of parts.

The Home Teachers carry out the duties of giving instruction in the homes of blind persons in Braille, Moon and several handicrafts. The total number of visits paid was 4,676, this number including 14 visits to evacuated blind persons.

Last year it was reported that a Home for the Blind had been established at Tylers Green, near High Wycombe. Additions to the furnishing and equipment of the Home, together with certain adaptations, have been made by the Bucks Association for the Blind and these have resulted in a most comfortable home being available for the admission of blind persons who have no one to care for them.

In addition to admitting residents on a permanent basis, the Management Committee have reserved two places for blind persons who need a holiday. This provision has been utilised to the full, especially during the summer months. The following particulars give an indication of the admissions up to 31st March, 1948.

Permanent admissions 16

(There have been 3 transfers to other homes/institutions and 1 death)

Holiday admissions 25

It is hoped to develop welfare activities in the Home as soon as practicable.

(vii) MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

This section of the Report, in so far as it deals with the midwifery services and registered nursing homes, refers to the whole administrative County. The Borough of High Wycombe is a separate Maternity and Child Welfare Authority, and details of its child welfare work will be included in the Report of the Medical Officer of the Borough.

(a) **Midwifery Services.** The number of midwives who notified their intention to practice was 214. Of this number 151 were domiciliary midwives and 63 institutional.

The number of cases attended by midwives was as follows:—

	1945	1946	1947
Cases attended as midwives ...	2,613	3,135	3,914
Cases attended as maternity nurses ...	2,446	3,289	2,996

In accordance with the rules of the Central Midwives' Board, notifications were received from midwives during the year, as follows:—

Notices of sending for medical aid ...	...	...	943 (790 mothers). (153 infants)
Still births ...	...	...	32
Deaths of mothers ...	...	...	2
Deaths of infants ...	...	...	31

During the year the Supervisor of Midwives made 340 visits of inspection to midwives.

In July, 1944, it was agreed that requisite training in the administration of gas and air analgesia should be provided for nurse midwives on the basis that each midwife took a minimum of 20 cases per annum.

During the year 12 district nurse midwives were trained in the administration of gas and air analgesia, and arrangements have been made to obtain the necessary apparatus for use by them.

The existing arrangements for the supply to district nurse-midwives of the necessary outfits to enable them to take blood pressure in ante-natal cases, and for instruction in the use of such apparatus have been continued. During the year seventeen such outfits were issued to district nurse-midwives.

The supply of sterilized maternity outfits was continued. Outfits are issued by the Supervisor of Midwives, to district nurse-midwives for sale to expectant mothers, and arrangements were made for them to be supplied at half-cost in certain necessitous cases. During the year, a total of 1,094 outfits were sold, as against 814 in the previous year.

(b) **Registered Nursing Homes.** The County Council administers Sections 187 to 195 of the Public Health Act, 1936, over the whole County, and has not delegated its powers to any District Council.

The following particulars are given of action taken during 1947:—

1. No. of applications for registration ...	...	...	...	...	7
2. No. of Homes registered ...	...	...	...	...	7
3. No. of Orders made refusing or cancelling registration ...	...	...	...	...	Nil
4. No. of Homes inspected ...	...	...	...	...	29

A list of Registered Nursing Homes in the County is set out in Section F (b) of this Report.

(c) **Child Welfare Centres.** As mentioned in my last Report, in July, 1946 a scheme was approved for the re-organisation of Child Welfare Centres. The scheme provided for an additional 13 Centres, and also for additional sessions at certain of the 75 Centres already in operation in the County (excluding the Borough of High Wycombe). The development of the scheme has been continued and nine new permanent Centres were opened during 1947.

In addition the mobile centre envisaged in my last report commenced operations in January, 1947, and operates from nine convenient centres to minimise travelling. It provides child welfare facilities for isolated villages in the north of the County, which are not large enough to warrant the establishment of a permanent child welfare centre.

The following table gives particulars of the attendances at the Child Welfare Centres operating during the year:—

		PERMANENT	MOBILE
(1) No. of Centres operating at end of year	87 9
(2) No. of times Centres opened	2013 110
(3) No. of attendances by Medical Officers	1145 108
(4) No. of children who first attended during the year and who, at their first attendance, were:—			
(a) Under one year of age	4536 138
(b) Between one and five years	966 111

(5) No. of individual children who attended during year and who, at the end of year, were :—					
(a) Under one year of age ...	...	...	...	4586	65
(b) Between one and five years	...	...	...	5310	185
(6) Total No. of attendance made by children	...	...	...	76227	1023
(7) Total No. of children presented for examination by the Medical Officer	...	...	...	17258	892

Appendix (c) at the end of the Report gives details of the Child Welfare Centres.

(d) **Health Visiting.** In conjunction with the scheme for extending child welfare centres, proposals were also approved in 1946 for the Superintendent Health Visitor to co-ordinate the work of the county and district health visitors. To effect this re-arrangement the full time health visiting staff is to be increased to 24 as soon as practicable to take over home visiting, child welfare centres and other duties in designated areas in the County. These revisions will take time in view of the extreme difficulty in securing staff, but some progress has been made, and at the end of 1947 there were 19 whole-time county health visitors on the staff as compared with 15 at the end of the previous year. In addition the services of 69 district nurses were available by arrangement with voluntary nursing associations.

The following is a summary of visits paid during 1947 :—

		FIRST	TOTAL
		VISITS	VISITS
Expectant Mothers	4105
Children under one year of age	5861
Children between one and five years of age	—
			25483

(e) **Milk Assistance Scheme.** The scheme for the supply of liquid milk to expectant mothers and young children, introduced by the Ministry of Health in 1940, is still in force. It has, therefore, only been necessary for a very small amount of dried milk to be issued free of charge through infant welfare centres.

(f) **Dental Treatment of Expectant and Nursing Mothers.** The dental treatment of expectant and nursing mothers and infants up to five years of age continued to be carried out by private dental practitioners on similar lines to previous years, whereby the County Council bear half the cost of treatment in approved cases. Charges for the work are based upon the scale for dental benefit provided by approved societies under the National Health Insurance Act.

The following table shows the numbers who have received treatment during the past three years :—

		1945	1946	1947
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	...	47	36	35
Infants up to five years of age	...	1	—	1

This scheme can only be described as unsatisfactory, although it worked fairly well before the war. With the shortage of private dentists in the County, it is difficult to arrange for treatment at the agreed rates, and it is hoped at a later stage to initiate a county service in connection with the school dental scheme to make this service more efficient.

(g) **Maternity Accommodation.** During the year it was possible to complete arrangements for the establishment of a maternity home to be known as The Westbury Maternity Home, Newport Pagnell, for cases from the northern part of the County. This unit accommodated five cases initially, which it is hoped later to increase to ten.

In addition negotiations were completed for the use of some fourteen beds for maternity cases in the Canadian Red Cross Memorial Hospital, Taplow, and admissions were commenced in January. Full specialist obstetrical services are available in this unit, and the provision will greatly help a pressing need for maternity accommodation in the southern half of the County. Unfortunately this was offset to some extent in September by the closing of the Burlington Road Maternity Home, Slough.

The following table shows the number of maternity cases admitted to the various institutions from this County during 1947:—

		Total No. of cases admitted from County.	No. of Cases admitted under County Council Scheme.
County Council Maternity Homes.			
Collinswood, Farnham Common	...	340	340
The Stone, Chalfont St. Giles	...	178	178
*The Westbury, Newport Pagnell	...	41	41
Cases admitted by agreement.			
Mid-Bucks Maternity Home, Aylesbury	...	25	25
Royal Bucks Hospital, Aylesbury	...	191	77
Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford	...	79	62
County Hospital, Bedford	...	27	27
Municipal Maternity Home, High Wycombe	...	84	84
†Burlington Road Maternity Home, Slough	...	147	34
Barratt Maternity Home, Northampton	...	116	50
Royal Berkshire Hospital, Reading	...	8	8
‡Canadian Red Cross Memorial Hospital, Taplow	...	402	402
Shardeloes Emergency Maternity Hospital, Amersham	...	175	175
Borough Maternity Home, Luton	...	6	6
Cowley Road Hospital, Oxford	...	3	3

*Commenced admissions April, 1947. †Commenced admissions, January, 1947.

‡Closed September, 1947.

(h) **Emergency Maternity Hospital.** The maternity hospital at Shardeloes, Amersham, with associated ante-natal and post-natal homes, has been maintained during 1947. The total number of admissions and deliveries was less than the previous year, as the hospital was closed for about a month owing to an outbreak of enteritis amongst the patients and staff. The number of admissions was also reduced towards the end of the year preparatory to the anticipated closing of the Hospital early in 1948.

The following is a summary of cases admitted during the year:—

No. of Admissions	...	...	...	...	...	538
No. of Births	...	...	...	...	...	523
No. of Stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	11 (2.1%)
No. of Breech Presentations	...	...	...	...	...	10 (1.9%)
No. of Ante-partum Haemorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	11 (2.1%)
No. of Post-partum Haemorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	55 (10.5%)
No. of Caesarean Sections	...	...	...	...	...	4 (0.8%)
No. of Forceps Deliveries	...	...	...	...	...	38 (7.3%)
No. of Twins	...	...	...	...	...	11 (2.1%)
No. of Neo-natal Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	5 (0.96%)
No. of Maternal Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	—

(i) **Child Life Protection.** Under Sections 206 to 220 of the Public Health Act, 1936, the County Council, as the Maternity and Child Welfare authority, is responsible for the supervision of children under nine years of age received for reward. This supervision is exercised by the County Council Health Visitors, who undertake the duties of Child Protection Visitors.

At the end of the year there were 81 persons registered as foster-parents, having a total of 111 children in their care. No deaths of foster-children were reported during the year.

(viii) DAY NURSERIES.

In December, 1945, a Circular (221/45), issued jointly by the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Education, suggested that as from 1st April, 1946, the Local Education Authority should provide nursery schools and classes for children 2 to 5 years of age, and that the Welfare Authority should provide for children under two years of age, by means of day nurseries and daily guardian schemes, afternoon creches and "sitters-in" schemes.

Arrangements were accordingly made for the continuance of the day nurseries (formerly known as war-time nurseries) at Baylis Court and Manor Park, Slough, and at Walton Cottage, Aylesbury, together with the hostel for nursery staff at Slough.

Consideration has also been given to the possibility of implementing the Ministry's suggestions regarding daily guardian schemes, etc., but it has not yet been found practicable.

The demand for nursery accommodation both at Slough and Aylesbury cannot be met with the present accommodation, and there is an extensive waiting list in each area.

The two nurseries at Slough are recognised as Training Schools, in accordance with Ministry of Health Circular 126/45, for the National Nursery Examination Board Certificate.

The following table shows the position at the end of 1947:—

	Accommodation.	No. on Register.	Average Monthly Attendance.
Walton College, Aylesbury ...	42	48	40
Baylis Court, Slough ...	40	45	40
Manor Park, Slough ...	48	53	41
	130	146	121

(ix) RESIDENTIAL NURSERIES.

The short-stay nursery at "Brookside," Slough, which was opened on the 14th December, 1946, to provide accommodation for 25 children, continues to fill a long-felt want. The Burnham Nursery, which was originally for short-stay cases, was retained to accommodate 25 long-stay cases. The average number of places occupied during the year at each of these nurseries was 22 at Brookside and 23 at Burnham.

Both the residential nurseries are recognised as Training Schools for the National Nursery Examination Board Certificate.

(x) ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL EXAMINATIONS.

The ante-natal clinics at Aylesbury, Chesham and Slough continue to function satisfactorily, and during the year a total of 1016 expectant mothers attended for examination.

The ante-natal examination of expectant mothers, under the arrangement made by the County Council with private medical practitioners, has also continued, and during the year 1891 examinations were carried out as against 1684 in 1946.

The extension of this scheme to provide for post-natal examinations where desired has also continued, and the number of such examinations increased from 460 in 1946 to 635 in 1947. This number can still not be regarded as satisfactory when compared with the number of ante-natal examinations.

(xi) INFESTATION OF HEAD LICE.

Reference was made in the Report for 1943 to the arrangements made for complying with the request of the Ministry of Health in their Circular 2831 relating to the following-up of children found to be infested with head lice.

Supplies of Lethane were again available and treatment by this method has continued to be quite satisfactory. Supplies are available for the treatment of school children. Again there was no instance of it being found necessary for a district health visitor to request a special follow-up.

(xii) PREMATURE INFANTS.

The recommendations contained in Ministry of Health Circular 20/44, relating to the care of premature infants, have been implemented as far as possible under present conditions, and special arrangements have been made for the health visiting of premature infants, both immediately after the confinement has taken place in the home and on their discharge from hospital. Arrangements have been made for the admission to hospital of certain premature infants without their mothers, and five such cases were admitted during the year.

Four special portable cots for premature babies are available for domiciliary use.

A space is provided on the Notification of Birth forms for recording birth weights of $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less and the number of such cases notified during 1947 was as follows:—

Total.	Died during first 24 hours.	Survived at end of one month.
Domiciliary 126	14	105
Institutional 169	18	137

It is gratifying to note that the number of premature infants surviving at the end of one month represents 82% of the total number of premature births, as compared with 76% the previous year.

(xiii) CARE OF ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN.

The County Council Social Welfare Worker resigned in May, 1947, after a considerable period of absence from duty on account of ill-health, and it was decided not to fill the vacancy for the time being.

Arrangements were made for cases requiring urgent attention to be referred to Workers employed by the Moral Welfare Associations, and for special grants for maintenance in outside Hostels to be made where necessary. It is hoped to amplify this arrangement early in the new year, by means of the full Scheme for Moral Welfare Work, in course of preparation, to be agreed with the Oxford Diocesan Council for Moral Welfare.

During the year maintenance grants were made in respect of 25 Bucks girls admitted to Putnam House, Aylesbury, the Maternity Home of the Mid-Bucks Association for Moral Welfare.

SECTION C.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

(1) **Water Supply.** The Engineer of the Bucks Water Board has kindly supplied the following information:—

The Bucks Water Board was formed in 1937 with the passing of the Bucks Water Act. The Board has 5 constituent Authorities, the Bucks County Council and the Rural District Councils of Aylesbury, Buckingham, Wing and Winslow. The statutory area of supply covers 360 square miles with a population of almost 80,000. The mains vary in size from 15" to 2" in diameter and the amount of water pumped is almost 4,000,000 gallons per day.

The Board has four sources of supply, these being at Wendover, Battlesden, Daneers End and New Ground. The Wendover source lies between the main road and the railway, about midway between Wendover and Great Missenden. This source consists of a well and adits driven in the chalk. The water is of excellent quality and beyond a small amount of aeration, no further treatment, other than routine chlorination, is required. Battlesden lies on the Watling Street, near Hoekliffe in Bedfordshire. Here water is derived from 4 bore-holes sunk into the lower greensand. A certain amount of treatment is necessary and this consists of aeration, sedimentation and rapid gravity filtration. Daneers End is on the edge of the Chiltern Hills, near Tring and this source has extensive underground adits, water being derived from the chalk. The New Ground source is situated on the Tring-Berkhampstead Road and this also is a chalk derived source. New Ground has been for many years the main source of supply to Aylesbury.

The Board is now engaged upon the development of a new source at Hawridge, just North of Chesham, where a trial borehole was put down in 1945. Work is now proceeding upon the construction of a well at this site. Pipelines have been laid to bring the water from Hawridge to Daneers End and Wendover, from which two places it will flow into the existing distribution system. Pending the building of a Pumping Station and installation of permanent pumping equipment, temporary plant has been installed, and is now being brought into use. The Board is empowered to pump a maximum quantity of two million gallons a day from this source.

The Board hopes soon to be able to commence work on their scheme for extracting water from the River Great Ouse to the East of Buckingham, which source will further augment their supplies.

The local authorities in the County are served by the Water Undertakers shown below.

LOCAL AUTHORITY	WATER UNDERTAKERS
BOROUGHS.	
Aylesbury	... The Bucks Water Board.
Buckingham	... Buckingham Borough Council.
Slough ...	Slough Borough Council Burnham Ward. The Burnham Water Company. Slough Trading Estate. The Slough Estates, Ltd.
Wycombe	... Wycombe Borough Council.
URBAN DISTRICTS.	
Beaconsfield	... The Amersham, Beaconsfield and District Water Company. Holtspur Area, The Marlow Water Company.
Bletchley ...	... Bletchley Urban District Council.
Chesham ...	... Central Area—Chesham Urban District Council. North-West Area—Rickmansworth and Uxbridge Valley Water Company.
Eton ...	... North-East Area—Great Berkhamsted Waterworks Company. Southern Area—Amersham and Beaconsfield Water Company.
Linslade ...	... Borough of New Windsor.
Marlow ...	... Linslade Urban District Council.
Newport Pagnell...	... The Marlow Water Company.
Wolverton	... Newport Pagnell Urban District Council. Stony Stratford and Calverton, Wolverton Urban District Council. Wolverton and New Bradwell, British Railways.
RURAL DISTRICTS.	
Amersham	... The Bucks Water Board. The Rickmansworth and Uxbridge Valley Water Company. The Great Berkhamsted Water Company. The Amersham, Beaconsfield and District Water Company.
Aylesbury	... The Bucks Water Board.
Buckingham	... The Bucks Water Board.
Eton ...	... The Amersham, Beaconsfield and District Water Company. Slough Borough Council. The Rickmansworth and Uxbridge Valley Water Company. The Burnham, Dorney and Hitcham Water Company. The South-West Suburban Water Company.
Newport Pagnell...	... The South-West Suburban Water Company. The Aspley Heath, Aspley Guise and Woburn Sands Joint Water Committee. Lathbury—Newport Pagnell Urban District Council. Stoke Goldington—Stoke Goldington Water Company. Gayhurst—The Hesketh Estate. Tyringham—The Tyringham Estate. Little Brickhill—The Bucks Water Board.
Wing ...	... The Bucks Water Board. Wing Village—Wing Rural District Council. Mentmore Village—The Mentmore Estate.
Winslow ...	... The Bucks Water Board.
Wycombe	... Wycombe Rural District Council. Wycombe Borough Council. The Amersham, Beaconsfield and District Water Company. The Rickmansworth and Uxbridge Valley Water Company. The Rural Districts Water Company. The Marlow Water Company.

(ii) **Sewerage and Drainage.** The Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Act, 1944 enables the Ministry of Health and the County Council to make financial contributions towards schemes of water supply, sewerage and sewage disposal, in rural localities. The Act requires Local Authorities to consult the County Council before submitting schemes to the Minister and to report to the Minister the observations, if any, of the County Council. This arrangement enables the County Council to express their views on the scope of schemes in their area and to encourage and assist local authorities in considering and determining the scope of comprehensive schemes when circumstances indicate that such schemes are preferable to a more local solution.

During the year the Minister issued circular 87/47 which pointed out that the amount of work which can be carried out on these schemes in the near future is conditioned by the amount of labour and materials that can be made available. The Local Authorities concerned were accordingly advised to limit their first programmes to the preparation of schemes for those parts of their districts where—

- (1) groups of some 20 or more houses, supplied or likely to be supplied with piped water, are sufficiently concentrated to enable sewers and sewage disposal to be provided at reasonable cost, or
- (2) sanitary conditions are such as to call for immediate attention, or
- (3) new housing development during the next few years will bring areas within either of the foregoing categories.

By the terms of the circular the Minister also introduced a cost-per-house basis for various types of scheme, and stated that for the present he would not approve schemes for immediate execution if the cost exceeded the prescribed figures. Grants to Local Authorities under the Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Act, 1944 will therefore for the present be confined to schemes which comply with the conditions of this circular.

The Rural District Councils have made a good response to the facilities provided by the Act—and have in all cases employed consulting engineers for the preparation of suitable schemes. The following list shows the schemes submitted to the County Council since the Act came into operation.

RURAL WATER SUPPLIES AND SEWERAGE ACT, 1944.

List of Schemes submitted under the Act to 31st December, 1947.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Local Authority.	Parish.	Population provided for.	Total for each Authority.
Aspley Guise Joint Committee	Wavendon	600	
	Woburn Sands	1600	2200
Aylesbury R.D.C.	Stoke Mandeville	815	
	Dinton	485	
	Kingswood and Grendon Underwood.....	400	
	Quainton	1200	
	Long Crendon	1400	
	Ludgershall	300	
	Hardwick and Weedon	682	
	Oving	345	
	Oakley	450	
			6077

Buckingham R.D.C.	Akeley	350	
	Tingewick	800	
	Padbury	500	
	Adstock	300	
	Thornborough	550	
	Twyford	450	
	Charndon	700	
	Marsh Gibbon	600	
		—	4250
Eton R. D. C.	Farnham Royal		
	Hedgerley		
	Stoke Poges		
	Stoke Common		14240
	Wexham		
	Fulmer		
	Denham	8000	
	Taplow		
	Dorney		3620
	Datchet		
	Wraysbury		9000
	Horton		
		—	34860
Newport Pagnell R.D.C.	Hanslope	1259	
	Emberton	500	
	Bradwell	500	
	Bow Brickhill	450	
	Castlethorpe	500	
	Lavendon	650	
		—	3859
Wing R.D.C.	Soulbury	600	
	Pitstone	436	
	Ivinghoe Aston	195	
		—	1231
Winslow R.D.C.	Drayton Parslow	450	
	North Marston	500	
	Stewkley	1300	
	Winslow	2000	
	Granborough	500	
	Great and Little Horwood	1000	
	Swanbourne and Mursley	1100	
		—	6850
Wycombe R.D.C.	Wooburn Valley Scheme	16000	
		—	16000
	Total	75327	75327

The County Council approved these schemes for the purposes of Section 2 (2) of the Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Act, 1944, subject to certain conditions in various cases and also subject to the Minister of Health approving the schemes and agreeing to make contribution towards the expenditure involved.

(iii) Housing.

During the year the Central Housing Advisory Committee issued a Report on Standards of Housing Fitness, which surveys the powers and duties of local authorities in relation to unfit houses and also the guidance on standards of fitness already given in the Housing Acts and elsewhere. The report recommends:—

- (a) The establishment of a recognised standard of fitness and amenity by which to determine whether an existing house is satisfactory—a standard which varies in some respects from the guidance given by the Ministry in the Manual on Unfit Houses in 1919, and the Rural Housing Manual in 1938.
- (b) The establishment of a revised and definite minimum standard of fitness by which to determine whether a house is unfit for human habitation—a standard which in some respects varies from the existing statutory provision contained in Section 188(4) of the Housing Act, 1936.

The Minister states (Circular 61/47) that he is in general agreement with the Committee's recommendations and desires to make such standards effective as early as practicable. He points out, however, that it would not be appropriate to introduce legislation at the present time to put the recommendations of the Committee on a statutory basis since practical effect could not be given to such legislation under present conditions. The Minister further states however, that the Committee's recommendations will be sympathetically considered when further housing legislation is introduced.

The Bucks. Rural Housing Committee gave early consideration to the Standards of Fitness Report and as a result it was agreed that the Schedule of Standards previously prepared and adopted by the Bucks. Rural Housing Committee compared very favourably with the new standards recommended by the Central Housing Advisory Committee.

The Bucks. Rural Housing Committee also reviewed the progress of the Rural Housing Survey as recommended by the Hobhouse Report. A progress report showing the position of the Housing Survey at the 31st December, 1947, in each of the rural districts in the County, is set out in the table below.

With reference to new housing, the Minister of Health commenced publication of housing progress reports in January, 1946, and the following table shows the progress made by the local authorities in Bucks. up to 31st December, 1947.

New Housing—Summary of Progress up to 31st December, 1947.

Local Authority	Temporary Housing		Permanent Housing	
	Under Cons.	Completed	Under Cons.	Completed
Boroughs				
Aylesbury	—	147	373	170
Buckingham	—	15	38	18
High Wycombe	—	50	187	325
Slough	—	400	391	212
Urban Districts				
Beaconsfield	—	—	25	91
Bletchley	—	—	246	71
Chesham	—	35	65	45
Eton	—	12	24	22
Linslade	—	—	40	27
Marlow	—	—	38	60
Newport Pagnell	—	—	29	17
Wolverton	—	90	62	33
Rural Districts				
Amersham	—	90	197	217
Aylesbury	—	—	166	110
Buckingham	—	49	80	27
Eton	—	—	183	126
Newport Pagnell	—	—	119	72
Wing	—	—	84	62
Winslow	—	—	58	53
Wycombe	—	80	244	200
TOTALS	—	968	2649	1958

BUCKS. RURAL HOUSING COMMITTEE.
HOUSING SURVEY.
Progress Report to 31st December, 1947.

Approx. total number of houses to be surveyed	Amer.	Ayles.	B'ham	Eton	N.Pag.	Wing	W'slow	Wycombe	Total
3313	4400	2000	5583	4392	2000	1870	6455	30013	
Houses inspected and classified									
Category Classification									
I.	Satisfactory in all respects	179	423	38	1436	1613	3	1395	5087
2.	Minor defects only	286	246	82	1208	570	51	1390	3833
3.	Requiring structural alteration or repair	434	1700	156	365	228	45	301	3229
4.	Suitable for reconditioning	153	624	—	200	50	31	55	1113
5.	Unfit for habitation and requiring demolition	216	587	182	75	87	19	314	1480
NUMBER OF HOUSES remaining to be surveyed									
...	2045	820	1542	2299	1844	1851	1870	3000	15271
	3313	4400	2000	5583	4392	2000	1870	6455	30013

SECTION D.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(i) Food and Drugs.

The Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures submits the following Report for 1947 :—

During the year 1,542 samples of food and drugs were taken.

Of the 459 samples submitted to the Public Analyst 48 were reported against. The remaining 1,083 consisted of 1,078 milk samples and 5 of spirit samples tested by the Inspectors in the Department's Laboratory. Of the 459 samples sent to the Public Analyst, 101 consisted of milk, 52 suspected of adulteration, and 49 consequential " follow up " samples, i.e., taken on " appeal to cow " or " in course of delivery. "

In addition to the above, 487 informal samples of milk were taken on delivery to schools in accordance with the arrangements for the supervision of milk under the " Milk in Schools Scheme. " Two of these were slightly deficient in fat, due to bad " bulking " on the part of the vendors, and warnings were given. Two were adulterated with water and legal proceedings were instituted.

Samples of milk were taken on behalf of the Public Assistance Committee and the various institutions in the County, at the Mental Hospital and Manor House and on behalf of hospitals, London County Council educational establishments and Residential Nurseries.

The proportion of samples reported against by the Public Analyst dropped from 14 per cent. in 1946 to 10.45 per cent. in the present year.

There was the usual crop of milk cases ; 12 for adulteration with water. All were successfully prosecuted, the fines imposed, with costs, amounting to £133 5s. 6d.

In all, 19 cases were prosecuted, the total fines and costs amounted to £145 14s. 6d.

(ii) Food and Drugs Act, Part II. (Milk and Dairies) Order.

405 samples of milk taken, mainly at places of production, were submitted for microscopical examination and animal inoculation test, the number of cows involved totalling 6,814. A further 468 similar samples were taken on delivery to schools in connection with the supervision of the Milk in Schools Scheme. As a result of all this sampling, 19 cows were slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, while statutory notices were served on the owners of 207 cows suffering from scheduled diseases and whose milk was unfit for human consumption.

The number of producers licensed to use a special designation during the year was 393 (101 " Accredited " and 292 " Tuberculin Tested "). 32 Licensees relinquished their licences through removal or other causes.

1,021 samples were taken from licensed producers, 216 of which failed to pass the prescribed test. In addition, 147 pre-licence " check " samples were taken.

The number of complaints from other local authorities was 3 received from the London County Council. As a result of investigation, 1 tuberculous cow was slaughtered, but the alleged infection was not traced in the other two cases.

The total number of cows giving tuberculous milk slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order during the year was therefore 20.

SECTION E.—PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

(i) General.

Some mention should be made of the nation-wide outbreak of Poliomyelitis which took place during the year. As far as this County is concerned, the total of 43 cases notified was the highest total recorded since the year 1941. As was to be expected the epidemic struck mainly at the more thickly populated southern part of the County, and 33 of the 43 cases notified occurred south of the Aylesbury Rural District.

In September, at a meeting of Medical Officers of Health at Oxford, it was decided to carry out a survey of all poliomyelitis cases which had occurred during the year and all future cases, and particulars of age, sex, address, date of notification and onset, and the disposal of each case reported, are now forwarded to the Director of the Public Health Laboratory Service at Oxford.

The table at the end of the Report (Section F (f)) gives the number of cases of infectious diseases notified in urban and rural districts.

(ii) Vaccinations.

The County is divided into 61 vaccination districts, in which 48 Public Vaccinators are employed. Public Vaccinators are also appointed for the Council's Public Assistance Institutions.

The Registrar-General requires two returns to be submitted to him annually, one in respect of successful primary vaccinations and re-vaccinations performed by Public Vaccinators and Medical Officers of Public Assistance Institutions, and the other in respect of the vaccinations of children whose births were registered in the previous year.

These returns are summarised as follows for 1947:—

No. of successful Primary Vaccinations.			No. of successful re-vaccinations of persons who had been successfully vaccinated at some previous time.
Under one year of age.	One year and upwards.	Total.	
1652	146	1798	156

(iii) Diphtheria Immunisation.

Progress in this important work has been maintained, and the co-operation between local authorities and the County Council to ensure as nearly as possible one hundred per cent immunisation has been continued. The table (h) in Section F, set out at the end of this report, gives an indication of the work carried out in the various districts.

During 1947, the County Council through their Welfare Centres have continued to co-operate with Local Authorities in effecting immunisation of children under five years of age. During the year a total of 4059 children were immunised under arrangements made by the County Council, including 764 receiving combined diphtheria/whooping cough immunisation and 735 a renewal dose, as compared with a total of 3034 the previous year.

The Scheme for the immunisation of children by the family doctor, in cases where the parent is unable to attend a welfare centre for the purpose, was continued, and during the year a total of 283 children were immunised under the scheme, this figure being included in the total quoted in the previous paragraph.

(iv) Cancer.

The County Council have considered the scheme for "A Cancer Service for Berks., Bucks., Northants. and Oxon" published by the Berks., Bucks. and Oxon Regional Hospitals Council, and have subscribed in general to the objects set out in this document.

The document is a valuable one, giving as it does a survey of the scope and extent of the problem, and particularly for the suggestions to remedy present defects and to provide a complete service.

There is little doubt that before the County Council can go very far with the implementation of this scheme, the responsibility for the work will have been transferred to the Regional Hospitals Board, but this document should help to lighten their labours in the early stages.

(v) Venereal Diseases.

The arrangements for the treatment of venereal diseases through the London and Home Counties Scheme, The General Hospital, Northampton, and the Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford, continued to function as in previous years. The County Council Clinics established at Aylesbury, High Wycombe and Windsor have operated most satisfactorily.

The following table shows the work carried out at the various centres:—

	London.		Northants.		Oxford.	
	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947
No. of New Patients	163	161	81	40	20	21
Total No. of Attendances	1054	1117	483	410	142	91
Total No. of In-patient days	97	168	31	9	2	—

Pathological Specimens—

From Centres—Detection of—

Spirochaetes	3	4	1	2	—	—
Gonococci	279	189	157	104	44	15
Wasserman Reaction	404	345	110	72	36	6
Others	413	397	38	14	5	—

For Practitioners—

Detection of—

Spirochaetes	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gonococci	927	709	—	—	—	—
Wasserman Reaction	1293	632	—	—	—	—
Others	526	248	—	—	—	—

	Aylesbury.		Windsor.		High Wycombe	
	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947
No. of New Patients	269	173	295	389	261	205
Total No. of Attendances	1790	1254	2192	3341	2171	2337
Total No. of In-patient days	28	85	—	1	—	3

(vi) Tuberculosis.

(a) **General.** During 1947 the plans for the re-organisation of the Tuberculosis and Chest Service in the County were laid before the County Council and approved. In general the County was served by two whole time Chest Physicians, Drs. M. C. Brough, and H. Climie, and by a part-time Chest Consultant, Dr. Stephen Hall, the aim being to provide a complete diagnostic service for all forms of Chest disease, pre- and post-sanatorium treatment for tuberculous cases and treatment for non-tuberculous chest cases. Arrangements for those of the latter which required surgery were made with thoracic surgical units, principally at Harefield.

A Welfare Department for the tuberculosis Service was started under a Senior Welfare Officer, and the value of this work was soon apparent.

(b) **Clinics.** The clinic at Slough was moved to Slough Emergency Hospital, that at Chesham to St. Mary's Hospital, Amersham and that at Aylesbury to Tindal Hospital, Aylesbury. Newport Pagnell clinic was closed and by courtesy of Messrs. McCorquodale's a very good clinic was constructed in their factory at Wolverton. X-ray screening and filming sets were installed at Wycombe, Bletchley, Buckingham and Wolverton, while at Slough, Amersham and Aylesbury the Chest Physicians had free access to the powerful hospital sets for both screening and filming. These arrangements have proved very satisfactory. Beds were allotted to the Physicians at Amersham and Aylesbury for diagnosis, assessment, emergency and minor treatment.

(c) **Institutional Treatment.** Most of the pulmonary cases have been treated at the Berks. and Bucks. Joint Sanatorium, Peppard Common, and the surgical cases at the Wingfield-Morris Orthopaedic Hospital, Headington. An increased number of outside beds (i.e. 59) was occupied at 31st December, 1947. The length of time that adult male and female pulmonary patients have had to wait for beds to become available has still been a source of concern and embarrassment.

During the year the County Council acquired a large house "Redfields" and plans are being prepared for the conversion of the building into a Sanatorium to house forty to fifty patients.

The following shows the number of admissions to and discharges from Peppard Sanatorium during the year.

In the Institution 1.1.47.	Admitted during year.	Discharged or transferred.	Died in Institution.	Remaining: in on 31.12.47.
Men	45	47	42	41
Women	42	54	46	42
Children	11	14	13	12

(d) **Dispensary Work.** By the end of the year the smaller dispensaries had been modernised on the lines of more up-to-date clinics and have served a very useful purpose in the rural areas. Dispensaries are now available as indicated below and the usual Ministry of Health Return is tabled. In addition, the Tuberculosis Officers have examined a large number of "contacts" and "suspects."

Amersham Dispensary	High Wycombe Dispensary
Aylesbury Dispensary	Slough Dispensary
Bletchley Dispensary	Wolverton Dispensary
Buckingham Dispensary	

RETURN SHOWING THE WORK OF THE DISPENSARIES DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31/12/47.

21

DIAGNOSIS	PULMONARY.						NON-PULMONARY.						TOTAL.			GRAND TOTAL	
	ADULTS		CHILDREN		ADULTS		CHILDREN		ADULTS		CHILDREN						
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M		
A. (1) Number of definite cases of Tuberculosis on the Dispensary Register at the beginning of the Year	597	480	17	17	56	35	64	3	50	653	515	81	67	1316	117		
(2) Transfers from other areas	44	56	1	—	7	4	—	—	1	51	60	4	2	—	—		
(3) Lost sight of cases returned	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
B. Number of New Cases diagnosed as tuberculosis during Year :—																	
(1) Class T.B. minus	58	70	9	15	—	—	—	—	—	58	70	9	15	152	122		
(2) Class T.B. plus	70	51	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	70	51	—	1	1	47		
(3) Non-pulmonary	—	—	—	—	11	12	12	12	12	11	12	12	12	12	47		
C. Number of Cases included in A and B, written off the Dispensary Register during the Year																	
(1) Recovered	6	6	—	—	2	2	—	—	1	8	8	—	—	—	16		
(2) Dead (all Causes)	58	45	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	58	45	1	1	1	105		
(3) Removed to Other Areas	38	41	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	43	1	1	1	85		
(4) For Other Reasons	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	3		
D. Number of definite Cases of Tuberculosis on the Dispensary Register at the end of the Year	665	564	26	33	70	47	78	62	735	611	104	95	1545				

(e) **Notifications.** A special effort was made during the year to secure the notification of all new cases. Notifications received during the years 1941-1947 are shown:—

	PULMONARY.	NON-PULMONARY.
1941	149	55
1942	165	71
1943	158	58
1944	183	65
1945	179	61
1946	176	69
1947	266	46

(f) **Deaths.** The number of deaths from tuberculosis from 1941-1947 is given below:

1941.....	192
1942.....	138
1943.....	164
1944.....	144
1945.....	157
1946.....	132
1947.....	148

(g) **X-ray Facilities.** X-ray facilities are now available at all the Dispensaries. The small units at the outlying clinics have been extremely valuable and have obviated the necessity of patients travelling long distances.

(h) **Mass Miniature Radiography.** Towards the end of the year a Mass Radiography Unit was loaned to the County Council from a neighbouring authority. Owing to the limit of available time the unit was only able to operate in one area and was used in connection with a selected age group. The total number of persons X-rayed was 2,453. Of this number, 27 (1.1%) were referred for observation, and 15 (0.6%) for treatment. The latter figure was higher than that of similar surveys made by the unit.

No definite promise of future visits could be obtained.

(i) **Artificial Pneumothorax Treatment.** Sessions for the giving of artificial pneumothorax refills are held at each of the dispensaries.

(j) **Maintenance Allowances.** The County Council continued the arrangements for the granting of special Government allowances under Memorandum 266/T.

NOTIFICATION AND MORTALITY, 1947.

AGE PERIODS	NOTIFICATIONS				DEATHS			
	PULMONARY		NON-PULMONARY		PULMONARY		NON-PULMONARY	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-1.....	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—
1-5.....	6	2	—	3	—	—	—	4
5-10.....	5	1	3	2	—	1	—	1
10-15.....	2	3	5	3		—	—	—
15-20.....	18	19	3	1	37	41	3	2
20-25.....	8	35	3	2		—	—	—
25-35.....	36	30	5	6	29	11	1	1
35-45.....	26	10	1	1		—	—	—
45-55.....	19	13	—	2	1	—	—	—
55-65.....	15	3	1	1		—	—	—
65 and upwards ...	10	5	—	2	12	4	—	—
Totals	145	121	23	23	78	57	5	8

(Grand Total—312)

(Grand total—148).

TUBERCULOSIS CARE WORK.

Prior to June 9th there was no Care work in the County Tuberculosis Service except in the Slough area. In Slough a Care Committee had been formed and a Social Worker had been appointed in January, but various factors prevented there being any great continuity of work even in that area. Staff difficulties prevented the setting up of a regular Welfare Service during the summer and it was not until the beginning of December that these were solved. Between June and December a Welfare Officer was able to attend regularly only two clinics, and others occasionally, but from December 1st, a new Welfare Officer was able to take on all the Clinics in the North of the County, and the Welfare Officer at Slough took on the full time job of the Slough Clinic. The remaining Clinics in the County were covered by the Senior Welfare Officer.

The basic needs and aims of all the clinics in the County are the same, but there are local variations in practice. The essentials are :

- (1) The attendance of the Welfare Officer at all clinic sessions ;
- (2) The means to visit patients in their homes when necessary ; and
- (3) the ability to meet the needs of the patients as they arise.

Since it was only possible to achieve the first and second of these at the very end of the year it is difficult to assess the results, but experience has shown in Slough particularly the immense volume of work which arises as soon as the Welfare Officer's services are regularly available.

In the second essential the distances involved and the inconveniences of public transport make cars essential in all parts of the County. The Service has been lucky in having two Welfare Officers with cars, but its efficiency would be seriously threatened if this were not so.

The ability to meet the needs of the patients as they arise is an enormous problem and however well planned a Service is, there are always some exceptional needs which are difficult to meet.

The tuberculosis patients' needs are not those of any individual but of a family or household and in some aspects of the community itself they are therefore varied :—

Financial security as an essential of treatment.

Suitable domestic arrangements (adequate housing accommodation, home help or nursing facilities, care of children, etc.).

Diversional and Occupational therapy.

Rehabilitation for ordinary industry or planned Resettlement in a sheltered occupation.

The Ministry of Health has taken the major responsibility for financial security with Memorandum 266/T, and the National Insurance Act, but although they provide for the minimum daily needs of the patient, there are many gaps. Housing again is a very big problem, mainly insoluble at present. Within the limits set by the factors the Welfare Officer can do much if sufficient funds are at her disposal—the provision of extra nourishment in kind, of bedding and clothing, of heating and cooking facilities, of adequate home help, of nursing care and equipment, of homes for children or of the means to pay for boarding them out. Diversional and Occupational therapy are very important in keeping the patient's mind occupied during the long and otherwise boring periods of rest, and they must lead on to training for ordinary or sheltered industry. Here again the Government has a scheme whereby sheltered workshops are to be set up for the disabled.

The year under review has seen more planning with these aims in view than actual practice. Schemes are in preparation for the Tuberculosis Care work in the County. These include the setting up of three more Care Committees with adequate funds to meet the patients' needs, and the provision of diversional therapy as a service in the home. Negotiations are also going on for the provision of a sheltered workshop in Slough under the auspices of the Remploy Corporation.

Some practical beginnings were however made. During the summer and autumn when the services of the Occupational Therapist at Tindal Hospital were available, quite a number of patients attended the hospital and others were visited in their homes. Where she could not visit the Red Cross were asked to assist and have been invaluable particularly in Slough.

The Red Cross have also been more than helpful with library facilities and they are willing and anxious to have these installed in all the clinics. By the end of the year the one at Slough was flourishing and that at Aylesbury just beginning, while arrangements were being made for two to be opened in the Northern clinics. In Slough the Care Committee has been functioning and a Care Committee has met at frequent intervals to give practical assistance for which the demand is growing.

This short report should give some indication of the lines along which Tuberculosis Care work will develop in the County, and a very brief picture of the small beginnings which have been made.

SECTION F.—TABLES, ETC.

(a) LIST OF SANITARY AUTHORITIES.

District.

Medical Officer of Health.

URBAN DISTRICTS.

Aylesbury, Borough of ...	J. T. C. SIMS ROBERTS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Barrister at Law.
Beaconsfield	T. P. EVANS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Bletchley	D. H. WALDRON, M.D., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.
Buckingham, Borough of ...	D. H. WALDRON, M.D., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.
Chesham	T. P. EVANS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Eton	J. L. HILL, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.
Linslade	M. C. ROTHCOPE, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P
Marlow	F. H. P. WILLS, L.M.S.S.A.
Newport Pagnell.....	C. H. F. BAILEY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Slough, Borough of	G. M. HOBBIN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Stratford and Wolverton ...	D. W. A. BULL, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Wycombe, Borough of	A. J. MUIR, M.B., Ch.B., B.Hy., D.P.H.

RURAL DISTRICTS.

Amersham	T. P. EVANS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Aylesbury	J. T. C. SIMS ROBERTS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Barrister at Law.
Buckingham.....	D. H. WALDRON, M.D., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.
Eton	J. L. HILL, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.
Newport Pagnell.....	C. H. F. BAILEY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Wing	W. H. SQUARE, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.
Winslow	J. T. C. SIMS ROBERTS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Barrister at Law.
Wycombe	F. H. P. WILLS, L.M.S.S.A.

(b) REGISTERED NURSING HOMES.

<i>District.</i>	<i>Name and Address</i>	<i>Description.</i>
ADSTOCK	Rose Villa, Adstock	Aged, Infirm.
AYLESBURY	The Gables, 123 Wendover Road, Aylesbury	Maternity, Medical, Aged, Infirm.
AYLESBURY	Tovell, 8 Spenser Road, Aylesbury	Maternity.
Aylesbury	Rosser, 27 Tindal Road, Aylesbury	Minor Surgical, Medical, Aged, Infirm.
AYLESBURY	The Grange, Wendover Road, Aylesbury	Medical, Minor Surgical, Convalescent, Aged, Infirm.
BEACONSFIELD	Kinellan Nursing Home, Penn Road, Beaconsfield	Maternity, Medical, Minor Surgical, Aged, Infirm.
BEACONSFIELD	St. Joseph's, Candlemas Lane, Beaconsfield	Acute and Minor Surgical, Medical, Aged, Infirm.
BEACONSFIELD	Bryn Glyn, Penn Road, Beaconsfield	Medical, Minor Surgical, Aged, Infirm.
BLETCHLEY	Red House Bungalow, High Street, Bletchley	Maternity.
BOURNE END	Fieldhead, Bourne End ...	Aged, Infirm.
BOURNE END	Green Trees, Hawks Hill, Bourne End	Maternity.
FARNHAM COMMON ...	Withyfield, Green Lane, Farnham Common	Maternity, Medical, Convalescent, Aged, Infirm.
GERRARDS CROSS ...	Lyncroft, Packhorse Road, Gerrards Cross	Maternity, Medical, Minor Surgical, Aged, Infirm.
GERRARDS CROSS ...	Chalfonts Nursing Home, Packhorse Road, Gerrards Cross	Maternity, Acute and Minor Surgical, Medical, Aged, Infirm.
GERRARDS CROSS ...	Dawn House, South Park, Gerrards Cross	Medical, Convalescent, Aged, Infirm.
HIGH WYCOMBE	9 North Drive, Totteridge ...	Aged, Infirm.
LANGLEY	The Moat House, Langley ...	Mental, Nerve.
OLNEY	90 High Street, Olney ...	Maternity.
OLNEY	Gresham House, Olney ...	Aged, Infirm.
PRESTWOOD	Gosfield, High Street, Prestwood	Aged, Infirm.
SLOUGH	Parkside Nursing Home, Upton Court Road, Slough	Maternity, Acute and Minor Surgical, Aged, Infirm.

(b) REGISTERED NURSING HOMES (*Continued*).

<i>District.</i>	<i>Name and Address.</i>	<i>Description.</i>
SLOUGH	Heathfield Nursing Home, 10 Uxbridge Road, Slough	Aged, Infirm.
STOKE POGES ...	Fulmer Grange, Stoke Poges ...	Medical, Minor Surgical, Aged, Infirm.
TAPLOW	Riverdale, River Road, Taplow	Maternity, Medical, Aged, Infirm.
TAPLOW	Old Court, Bath Road, Taplow	Acute Surgical, Minor Surgical, Medical, Convalescent, Aged, Infirm.
TINGEWICK	Tingewick Nursing Home, Tingewick.	Maternity.
WRAYSBURY	Downham Nursing Home, Rosendale, Staines Road, Wraysbury	Maternity.

(c) CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

NAME OF CENTRE.	SITUATE.	BY WHOM PROVIDED.
AMERSHAM (New Town) ...	Red Cross Hut, Chiltern Avenue, Woodside Road ...	Voluntary Committee
AMERSHAM (Old Town) ...	British Legion Hall, Whielden Street	Voluntary Committee
ASTON CLINTON ...	Anthony Hall	County Council
AYLESBURY ...	The Clinic Pebble Lane ...	County Council
BEACONSFIELD ...	The Old Rectory	Voluntary Committee
BLEDDOW ...	Village Hall	County Council
BLETCHLEY ...	School Clinic, Bletchley Road ...	Voluntary Committee
BOURNE END ...	Rcd Cross Hut, New Road ...	Voluntary Committee
BRADWELL ...	Labour Hall, New Bradwell ...	County Council
BRILL ...	The Institute	Voluntary Committee
BUCKINGHAM ...	Congregational School Room, 19 Stratford Road	County Council
Diph. Immun. Clinic		
BURNHAM ...	Village Hall, Gore Road ...	County Council
CALVERT ...	Clubroom, Brickworks ...	Voluntary Committee
CASTLETHORPE ...	Carrington Hall ...	Voluntary Committee
CHARTRIDGE ...	Reading Room	Voluntary Committee
CHALFONT AND LATIMER ...	St. Mildred's, Church Grove, Little Chalfont	County Council
CHALFONT ST. GILES' ...	Memorial Hall	County Council
CHALFONT ST. PETER ...	Tythe Barn, Swan Farm ...	Voluntary Committee
CHEARSLEY ...	Church Room	County Council
CHENIES ...	Florence Brown Memorial Hall, Chorley Wood	Voluntary Committee
CHESHAM ...	The School Clinic, Germain Street ...	Voluntary Committee
CIPPENHAM ...	Central Hall, Bowyers Way ...	Voluntary Committee
DATCHET ...	Working Men's Club ...	Voluntary Committee
DENHAM ...	Village Hall	County Council
DINTON ...	Village Hall	County Council
DOWNLEY ...	Village Hall	Voluntary Committee
ELLESBOROUGH ...	Butler's Cross, Parish Hall	Voluntary Committee
ETON ...	College Arms, High Street	County Council
ETON WICK ...	Village Hall	Voluntary Committee
FARNHAM ROYAL ...	Village Hall	Voluntary Committee
FLACKWELL HEATH ...	Temperance Hall ...	Voluntary Committee
FRIETH ...	Village Institute ...	Voluntary Committee
GERRARDS CROSS ...	British Legion Hall ...	Voluntary Committee
GREAT HAMPDEN ...	Parish Room	County Council
GREAT HORWOOD ...	Memorial Hall	Voluntary Committee
GREAT KINGSHILL ...	Village Hall	County Council
GREAT MISSENDEN ...	War Memorial Hall ...	County Council
HADDENHAM ...	Old School Room ...	Voluntary Committee
HAZLEMERE ...	Penn Road Methodist School Room	County Council
HEDGERLEY ...	Memorial Hall	Voluntary Committee
HOLMER GREEN ...	Wesleyan Chapel School Room ...	Voluntary Committee
HORTON ...	Champneys Hall ...	Voluntary Committee
HUGHENDEN VALLEY ...	Village Hall	County Council
IVER ...	Village Hall	County Council
IVER HEATH ...	Village Hall	County Council
IVINGHOE ...	Town Hall	Voluntary Committee
KIMBLE ...	Stewart Hall	Voluntary Committee
LACEY GREEN ...	Memorial Hall	County Council
LANE END ...	Memorial Hall	Voluntary Committee
LANGLEY ...	Women's Institute Hall ...	County Council
LAVENDON ...	Clubroom, George Inn ...	Voluntary Committee

(c) CHILD WELFARE CENTRES—continued.

NAME OF CENTRE.	SITUATE.	BY WHOM PROVIDED.
LINSLADE ...	Forster Institute ...	Voluntary Committee
LONG CRENDON ...	Old Court House ...	Voluntary Committee
LOUDWATER ...	Recreation Hall ...	Voluntary Committee
MARLOW ...	Public Library, Chapel Street	Voluntary Committee
NAPHILL ...	Village Hall ...	Voluntary Committee
NEWPORT PAGNELL ...	73, High Street ...	County Council
OLNEY ...	Church Hall, High Street	Voluntary Committee
PRESTWOOD ...	Village Hall ...	Voluntary Committee
PRINCES RISBOROUGH ...	Baptist Church Room ...	Voluntary Committee
QUAINTON ...	Memorial Hall ...	County Council
RICHINGS PARK, IVER ...	St. Leonard's Church Hall	Voluntary Committee
ST. LEONARD'S-CUM-CHOLESBURY	Village Hall, Cholesbury	Voluntary Committee
SEER GREEN AND JORDANS	Baptist School Room ...	Voluntary Committee
SLOUGH ...	Health Centre, Burlington Road	Voluntary Committee
SLOUGH, ST. MICHAEL'S ...	Slough Social Centre ...	Voluntary Committee
SLOUGH, WEXHAM ROAD ...	Wexham Road Community Centre ...	County Council
STEEPLE CLAYDON ...	Library Hall ...	County Council
STEWKLEY ...	Methodist Church School Room	County Council
STOKENCHURCH ...	Welfare Hut (Women's Institute) ...	County Council
STOKE POGES ...	Village Hall ...	Voluntary Committee
STONE ...	Village Hall ...	County Council
STONY STRATFORD ...	Scouts Hut ...	County Council
THORNBOROUGH ...	Church Hall ...	Voluntary Committee
TINGEWICK ...	Old School Room ...	County Council
TWYFORD ...	Village Hall ...	Voluntary Committee
TYLERS GREEN ...	Parish Room ...	Voluntary Committee
WADDESDON ...	Village Hall ...	Voluntary Committee
WENDOVER ...	Public Hall ...	Voluntary Committee
WHITCHURCH ...	Methodist Hall ...	County Council
WINCHMORE HILL ...	Memorial Hall ...	Voluntary Committee
WING ...	Rothschild Hall ...	Voluntary Committee
WINSLOW ...	St. Lawrence Church Hall	County Council
WOBURN SANDS ...	Ellen Pettit Memorial Hall	Voluntary Committee
WOLVERTON ...	Scouts Hall ...	County Council
WOOBURN GREEN ...	Drill Hall, Wooburn ...	County Council
WORMINGHALL ...	Social Hut, Ex-R.A.F. Camp	County Council
WRAYSBURY ...	Scout Hut ...	Voluntary Committee

MOBILE WELFARE CENTRE.

NAME OF CENTRE.	WAITING ROOM.	BY WHOM PROVIDED.
GREAT BRICKHILL ...	Village Hall ...	County Council
HANSLOPE ...	Hut, Cock Hotel, High Street	County Council
MILTON KEYNES ...	The Swan Inn ...	County Council
MURSLEY ...	Old School Room ...	County Council
NEWTON LONGVILLE	Methodist Schoolroom ...	County Council
NORTH CRAWLEY ...	Village Hall ...	County Council
SHENLEY ...	Reading Room ...	County Council
STOKE GOLDFINGTON	Sports Club ...	County Council
SWANBOURNE ...	Old School ...	County Council

(d) BIRTH AND DEATH RATES AND INFANT MORTALITY RATE, 1946 and 1947.

DISTRICT	Reg. Gen. Popu- lation	Birth rate per 1,000		Death rate per 1,000		Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 births		Phthisis death rate per 1,000		Maternal Mortality per 1,000 live and stillbirths	
		1947	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946
Aylesbury	19320	20.1	20.6	10.0	10.2	28.9	32.7	0.5	0.6	2.6	Nil
Beaconsfield	7010	16.7	17.0	10.7	10.8	9.2	16.8	0.3	0.1	Nil	Nil
Bletchley	8620	18.1	21.3	10.5	12.3	33.1	21.7	Nil	0.2	Nil	5.2
Buckingham	3440	23.0	23.3	12.8	8.4	50.6	12.5	Nil	0.6	Nil	Nil
Chesham	11210	19.9	22.7	11.7	12.5	22.7	23.5	0.5	0.4	Nil	Nil
Eton	4513	12.0	12.0	7.2	9.3	37.7	18.2	0.5	0.4	Nil	Nil
Linslade	2940	15.6	18.0	13.5	11.2	45.5	18.9	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Marlow	6164	23.8	22.9	14.3	13.3	42.0	21.3	0.5	0.3	Nil	Nil
Newport Pagnell	4413	16.5	20.4	16.0	15.4	14.1	11.1	0.2	0.2	Nil	Nil
Slough	64240	20.9	21.8	8.3	9.1	31.1	39.9	0.5	0.4	0.7	1.4
Wolverton	13760	17.9	17.7	12.5	12.9	24.7	28.8	0.3	0.3	4.0	Nil
Wycombe	39880	18.7	20.6	8.8	11.5	15.0	28.0	0.5	0.5	Nil	1.2
Total Urban ...	185510	19.5	20.7	9.8	10.8	26.8	30.7	0.4	0.4	0.8	1.0
Amersham	40110	16.1	18.0	10.7	10.4	33.7	29.1	0.2	0.1	3.1	1.4
Aylesbury	24350	18.5	20.8	11.6	12.4	27.1	35.6	0.2	0.3	2.2	3.9
Buckingham	7644	18.2	20.1	13.5	14.1	36.0	36.6	0.4	0.4	Nil	Nil
Eton	39910	18.1	19.4	10.1	10.4	45.4	33.5	0.3	0.5	1.4	1.3
Newport Pagnell	13190	20.6	20.5	14.0	14.9	26.4	25.9	0.3	0.2	Nil	Nil
Wing	7440	18.2	19.0	18.0	15.3	7.7	21.3	0.3	0.3	Nil	Nil
Winslow	7016	18.0	18.8	14.7	16.5	47.6	37.9	0.1	0.3	Nil	7.5
Wycombe	35780	17.2	19.6	9.0	11.3	31.6	27.1	0.1	0.4	Nil	1.4
Total Rural ...	175440	17.7	19.4	11.2	11.9	34.0	30.8	0.2	0.3	1.3	1.7
County	360950	18.6	20.1	10.5	11.3	30.1	30.8	0.3	0.4	1.0	1.4
England and Wales	19.1	20.5	11.5	12.0	43.0	41.0	—	—	—	1.4	1.2

(e) COMPARATIVE TABLE OF BIRTH, DEATH AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES FOR THE
TEN YEAR PERIOD, 1938-1947.

YEAR.	BIRTH RATE per 1,000 population.			DEATH RATE per 1,000 population.			INFANT MORTALITY RATE per 1,000 births.			
	Urban	Rural	County	England and Wales	Urban	Rural	County	England and Wales	England and Wales	
1938	15.9	13.5	14.7	15.1	9.5*	10.4*	10.0	11.6	34.6	29.5
1939	16.1	14.4	15.3	15.0	9.9*	9.3*	10.5	12.1	39.0	38.5
1940	14.0	12.4	13.2	14.6	11.8*	10.9*	11.5	14.3	48.5	43.7
1941	12.5	11.5	12.0	14.2	9.6	10.9	10.3	12.9	38.9	42.9
1942	16.1	14.7	15.4	15.8	9.1	10.9	10.5	11.6	34.8	32.8
1943	16.8	15.7	16.3	16.5	9.8	11.1	10.5	12.1	37.1	35.2
1944	18.8	17.7	18.3	17.6	10.1	11.7	10.9	11.6	36.5	35.0
1945	16.9	16.1	16.5	16.1	10.4	11.6	11.0	11.4	32.1	33.7
1946	19.5	17.7	18.6	19.1	9.8	11.2	10.5	11.5	26.8	34.0
1947	20.7	19.4	20.1	20.5	10.8	11.9	11.3	12.0	30.7	30.8

*Corrected for age and sex distribution.

(f) NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN URBAN AND RURAL DISTRICTS, 1947.

DISTRICT	Tuber-cu-losis		Pulmonary	Other Forms	Ophthalmia	Neonatorum	Puerperal Pyrexia	Cerebro Spinal Fever	Poliomyelitis	Encephalitis Lethargica	Pneumonia	Malaria	Dysentery	Small Pox	Enteric Fever	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Chicken Pox	Whooping Cough	Measles	
URBAN																					
Aylesbury ...	21	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	17	11	
Beaconsfield	8	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	50	72	
Bletchley ...	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	20	79	
Buckingham	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	2	
Chesham ...	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	31	174	
Eton	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	43	
Linslade	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	1	22	
Marlow	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	5	54	
Newport																					
Pagnell ...	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	40	
Slough	59	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	42	169	
Wolverton ...	4	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	11	299	
Wycombe ...	22	3	2	3	3	3	7	—	—	10	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	3	70	19	
Total Urban	138	28	5	20	11	24	—	78	2	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	190	31	325	1070
RURAL																					
Amersham ...	29	6	—	—	—	7	—	2	—	8	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	47	—	98	450
Aylesbury ...	22	3	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	8	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	16	—	14	53
Buckingham	11	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	13	14	29
Eton	33	4	—	—	—	12	5	8	—	8	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	48	2	69	317
Newport																					
Pagnell ...	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	—	87
Wing	8	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	10	4
Winslow	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	5	2
Wycombe ...	19	4	1	—	—	1	3	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	29	—	48
Total Rural	127	21	1	23	6	18	—	41	3	37	—	—	2	16	166	25	260	—	—	1223	
Total for County ...	265	49	6	43	17	42	—	119	5	46	—	—	2	31	356	56	585	—	—	2293	

(g) CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE
COUNTY OF BUCKINGHAM, 1947.

CAUSES OF DEATH.		AGGREGATE OF URBAN DISTRICTS						AGGREGATE OF RURAL DISTRICTS.								
	Sex.	All Ages	0-1	1-	5-	15-	45-	65-	All Ages	0-1	1-	5-	15-	45-	65-	
ALL CAUSESM F	1019 976	81 37	17 9	8 6	82 66	252 195	579 663	1028 1051	61 44	5 10	9 65	63 65	233 171	657 757
1 Typhoid and Parat. Fevers	...M F	1 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	
2 Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	...M F	1 2	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
3 Scarlet Fever	...	...M F	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
4 Whooping Cough	...	...M F	4 3	1 —	3 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
5 Diphtheria	...	...M F	1 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
6. Tuberculosis of Resp. System	M	45	— F	— 33	— 1	— —	— —	— 2	17 22	6 3	33 24	— —	— 1	15 18	12 4	
7 Other Forms of Tuberculosis	...M F	3 6	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 2	— —	— —	— —	— 1	— 1	— 1	— 1	
8 Syphilitic Disease	...	...M F	10 4	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 1	6 —	4 —	3 —	— —	— —	— —	— —
9 Influenza	...	...M F	10 6	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 2	— —	3 —	5 —	4 —	— —	— —	— —
10 Measles	...	...M F	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
11 Ac. Polio-Myel. and Polio-Enceph.	M	1	— F	— 2	— —	— —	— —	— 2	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	
12 Ac. Inf. Enceph.	...	...M F	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
13 Cancer of Buc. Cav. and Esoph. (M)	...M	13	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	3 1	10 7	16 6	— —	— —	3 1	
Uterus (F)	...F	14	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 1	11 13	43 29	— —	— —	7 6	
14 Cancer of Stomach and Ductenum	M	25	— ...F	— 27	— —	— —	— —	— 2	7 —	18 —	29 —	— —	— —	— —	31 23	
15 Cancer of Breast	...	...M F	— 31	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 1	14 —	16 —	36 —	— —	— —	1 1
16 Cancer of all other sites	...M F	109 94	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 7	47 —	50 —	122 —	— —	69 2	

(h) RETURN—DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION FOR THE YEAR 1947.

District.	No. of children who received full course.	Approx. estimated No. of children in area mid. 1947	Estimated % of children under 3 immunised at 31-12-47.	5.			6.			7.			8.		
				Under 5	5-15 yrs.	Under 5	5-15 yrs.	Under 5	5-15 yrs.	Under 5	5-15 yrs.	Under 5	5-15 yrs.	Under 5	5-15 yrs.
Urban Districts.															
Aylesbury	167	17	1491	2350	58%	74%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beaconsfield	25	9	540	810	70%	81%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bletchley	75	29	690	1090	68%	75%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buckingham	17	5	289	455	70%	85%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chesham	89	39	900	1380	74%	86%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eton	41	2	381	644	55%	75%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linslade	37	1	238	362	70%	85%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marlow	157	157	520	880	77%	87%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newport Pagnell	24	—	371	557	70%	90%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Slough	608	163	5401	9132	65%	86%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wolverton	121	46	1030	1670	70%	90%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wycombe	452	81	3250	5466	65%	85%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rural Districts.															
Amersham	181	4	3050	5220	60%	70%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aylesbury	154	15	1879	2960	65%	80%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Buckingham	28	1	642	1009	70%	85%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Eton	687	2399	3368	5694	60%	75%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Newport Pagnell	139	10	1109	1663	55%	80%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Wing	83	12	601	916	50%	70%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Winslow	72	60	589	926	50%	65%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Wycombe	200	106	2910	4894	77%	90%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—

Amersham

Aylesbury

Buckingham

Eton

Newport Pagnell

Wing

Winslow

Wycombe

No. of deaths in
Col. 7 where known
to have completed
immunisation.

No. of deaths from
diphtheria of children
under 15.

